THE VOLUNTEERS BILL.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD.

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

WEST POINT GRADUATES ASSIGNED.

PENOVALS AND RESIGNATIONS.

More Troops Going Into Virginia.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

A FLAG FROM CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6, 1861. The leading features of the great measures submitted and to be submitted to Congress are embraced in the following synopsis:

A JOINT RESOLUTION TO APPROVE CERTAIN ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SUPPRESSING INSURRECTION.

Vereas, Since the adjournment of Congress on the the day of March last, a formidable insurrection in certain States of the Union has arrayed itself in armed heatility to the Government of the United States, constitutionally administered.

And whereas, The President of the United States did, under the extenordinary exigencies thus presented, exercise certain powers and adopt certain measures for the preservation of this Government, that is to say—First: He did on the 15th day of April het, issue his proclamation, calling upon the several States for 25,000 men to suppress such insurrectionary combinations and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed. Second: He did on the 19th day of April last, issue a proclamation setting on foot a biockade of the ports

Second. He did on the 19th day of April last, issue a proclamation setting on foot a biockade of the ports within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisianna and Texas.

Thirdiy: He did on the 27th day of April last, issue a proclamation establishing a blockade of the ports within the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fourthly: He did by an order of the 27th day of April last, addressed to the Commanding-General of the Navy of the United States, authorize that officer to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line between the city of Philadel, his and the city of Washington.

Fifthly: He did, on the 3d day of May last, issue a proclamation calling into the service of the United States 4.94 volunteers, increasing the regular army by the addition of 18,000 seamen, and

Sixthly: He did, on the 10th day of May last, issue a proclamation authorizing the Commander of the forces of the United States on the coast of Florida, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, if necessary—all of which proclamations and orders have been submitted to this Congress. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representations.

which proclamations and orders have been submitted to this Congress. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,
That all of the extraordinary acts, proclamations, and orders herein before mentioned be, and the same are, hereby approved and declared to be in all respects legal and valid, and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States. and direction of the Congress of the United States.

A PALL TO AUTHORIZE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUM TEERS TO AID IN ENFORCING THE LAWS AND PROTECTING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

SECTION I authorizes the President to accept the

savious of volunters either as cavaley, infantry, or castllery, is such number as may be necessary to repel invaden, suppress insurrection, enforce the laws, and protect and preserve the public property, and appropriates \$300,000,000, or so much thereof as may be

Becessary, for this purpose.

Section 2 provides that said volunteers shall be subject to the rales and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and that they shall be organized se in the regular service.

Section 3 provides for the organization of the forces

into divisions, specifying the number of regiments to a brigade, the number of brigades to a division, and the officering of each.

Section 4 authorizes the President to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a number of Major-Generals not exceeding six, not exceeding eighteen Brigadier-Generals, and the other division and brigade officers except aides-de-camp.
Section 5 specifies amount of pay, allowances, &c., to be received.

Section 6 provides that volunteers under this act,

Section o provides that volunteers under this act, who may be disabled in the service, shall receive all the benedits of persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service shall receive, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, the sum of one hundred dollars. Section 7 provides for the payment of musicians. Section 8 provides for the payment of wagons, saddlers, regimental commissary sergeants, and company opartermaster sergeants.

offers, regimental commissary sorgeants, and company quartermaster sergeants.

Section 9 provides for the appointment of chaplains of regiments, and specifies their duties, psy, &c.

Section 10 provides for the appointment of a military board or commission to examine into the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of commissioned officers of volunteers, and defines the

method of procedure in their duties.

Section It authorizes colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, and quartermaster to frunk for soldiers, placing on the outside of the letter their own tame, the name of the writer, the regiment and the company to which he belongs.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE PRESENT MILITARY ESTAB-

EISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
SECTION 1, provides for the addition to the regular Section 1, provides for the addition to the regular army of nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, each regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, each regiment of infantry to consist of two or three battalions, according to the exigencies of the service, each company of privates not exceeding 82, as the President may direct. The regiment of cavalry to consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each, each squadron of two compandes, each company not exceeding 72. The regiment of artillery to consist of not more than twelve batteries, each battery not to exceed 122. The President is authorized to add to the battery organized. Organization to consist of one first and one second fleetenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

Section 2 assigns field and staff, commissioned, and non-commissioned officers to the several regiments.

Section 3 adds to the army four Major-Generals, with three side cach, to be taken from Captains and Licotenants of the army; and six Brigadier-Generals, with two sids, to be taken from the laeutenants.

Section 4 pure the officers and entisted men raised under this bill on the same footing with those now in the regular service.

the regular service.

Section 5 authorizes the President to add to the officers promoted the distinct regiments. Section 5 and to the present regiments of troops of all classes as many officers and enlisted men as may make their respective organizations the same as those of the additional regiments under this act, and provides that the commissions of the officers of the old regiments who may be promoted thereby shall be ar equal date with those of officers promoted to the additional regiments.

Section 6 emeets that the term of enlistments made in 1881 and 1885 in the results are results.

Section 6 enacts that the term of engagements associan 1861 and 1862 in the regular army shall be for three years, and those in 1863 for five years, as at present, and that regulars shall be entitled to the same bounties

A BILL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A VOLUNTEER MI-

LATIA PORCE, TO BE CALLED THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
Section I provides for the organization of a volunteer force, to consist of 240,000 rank and file, to be formed into 250 regimente, divided into 12 companies of 100 men, apportioned among the States pro rate, according to their representation in the House of Representatives, and for the Territories and District of Columbia as for the smallest State, to be called the National Guard.

Section 2 provides that the Guard shall be composed of able-bodied citizens and such as have declared their intentions to become such, between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, who voluntarily coroll themselves.

Section 3 provides for the officering of the companies, Sur to form a battalien and three battalions a regi-Section 4 provides that in each regiment eight comNew-York



Tribunc.

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ize the Guard.

Section 10 provides for a camp of instructions in

Section 10 provides for a camp of instructions in each State, a competent officer of the army to be detailed to instruct, the War Department to furnish camp equipage and provisions for ten days, the men to receive \$2 a day while in service, and to pay a fine of \$1 for absence; the colonels and captains to be held responsible for the complete instruction of their commands, and to have power to call them out not exceeding a day a month.

ing a day a month.

Section 11 requires three days' notice of meeting or muster; the fine for non-attendance to be from 50 cents to \$1. Provides heavy fines for disobedience of call into the United States service—\$300 for a colonel and \$50 for a private. If such refeasilist from disalteration or contumely, the person in fault may be prosecuted in the United States Courts for willful and corrupt per-

Section 12 enacts that each arm of the National

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION

Section 5 adds to the corps of engineers, by regular

promotion, one brigadier-general, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors; vacancies to be filled by appointment of graduates from the Military

panies of engineer soldiers, with the same pay as sap-pers and miners, under the act of eighteen hundred and

forty-six.

Section 7 adds to the medical department, not exceeding ten surgeons, and not exceeding twenty assistant-surgeons, at the discretion of the President.

Also, by regular promotion, two assistant surgeon-generals, with the rank, pay, &c., of lieutenant-colo-nels of cavalry, who shall be Inspectors of Military

dressers in hospital and ambulance attenders in the field, with pay of cadets at West Point; number at no time to exceed 100.

Section 8 adds a corps of medical cadets to act as

Section 9 provides that female nurses may be substi-

Section 9 provides that female nurses may be substi-tuted for soldiers, to receive 40 cents a day and one ration, in kind or by commutation.

Section 10 provides for the appointment of chaplains, with the pay, &c., of captains of cavalry.

Section 11 provides for the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy, and adds to the number of cadets two from each State, to be appointed by nomi-nations of Senators.

ations of Senators.
Section 12 provides for three months' extra pay to

ldiers recalisting. Section 14 repeals the act authorizing the discharge

of minors.

Section 15 provides that the oath of allegiance to en

Section 15 provides that the dragoons, two regiments of Cavalry, shall be known as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4ts, and 5th Regiments of Cavalry, the officers to retain their pres-

Section 17 provides that the articles of subsistence

may be varied by the Commissary-General under the direction of the Secretary of War.

BILL TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

The President may retire upon their own application, officers who have served as such for forty years
and are incapacianted by reason of wounds, received
in their line of duty, from sickness, or exposure, or
from any other incident of service, with the pay proper and allowances fixed by law for the highest rank
held by him at the time of their retirement, whether
by regimental or stail commissions, and the next officer in rank shall be promoted to the place of the retired officer according to the rules of the service; and

tired officer according to the rules of the service; and the same rules of promotion shall be applied succes-

sively to the vacancies consequent upon the retirement of an officer. The President, on the application of an officer to be placed upon the retired list, may in his

officer to be placed upon the retired list, may in his discretion direct the Secretary of War to refer the application to a Board of not more than thirteen nor

less than five officers, to be composed as far as may be of his equiors in lineal rank, and preferably of officers

This was referred to a select committee ap-

pointed by the Vice-President. Messrs. Wilson,

Hale, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Corwin, King,

Kennedy and Howe. The others were referred

OFFICERS ASSIGNED. The following General Order assigns the new

graduates of the Academy to their several regi-

to the Military Committee.

on 6 adds to the corps of engineers three com

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1861.

companies are not mentioned they are not yet

panies she'll be of infantry, two of riflemen, one of cavalry or riflemen instructed as Zotaves are, and one of Pight or field artillery. The volunteers to reside Within convenient distances for drills, etc., such as are considered necessary and must be prescribed by the commanding officer who are to be held responsible therefor, and may be consured, reprimanded or courtmartialed for neglect.

Section 5 recommends the States to appoint officers accentable to the volunteers, and to commission of WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—The following named
Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are attached to the army with the brevet of Second Lieutentracking the street where are yncancies, with aut, or, in regiments where there are vacancies, with the full rank of Second Lieutenant, in conformity with the fourth section of the act approved April 29th, 1812, acceptable to the volunteers, and to commission or promote none who have not satisfactorily passed the examination of the Military Board appointed by the

Curps of Engineers.—1. Cadet Patrick H. O. Rorke to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 2. Cadet Francis U. Farquhar to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 3. Cadet Arthur H. Dutton to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 4. Cadet Clarence Derrick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant;

Corps of Topographical Engineers .- 9. Calet Alfred Mordecai to be brevet SecondLieutenant Ordonne Department; 5. Csdet Daniel W. Flagler to be Bre-vet Second Lieutenant; 6. Cadet Thomas C. Bradfor

granulation of the Military Board appointed by the Governor.

Section 6 empowers the President to order the whole or any part of the National Guard into the service of the United States during war, invasion, insurrection, actual or apprehended, or any obstruction of the laws by forces too strong to be overcome by the civil arm. The Guard to be governed by the army regulations, and by the articles of war when in service, and, so far as conjustible with the volunteer organization, by the former when not in service.

Section 7 empowers the President to designate the officer to command any force called into service, and the proper general and field efficers by and with the connent and advice of the Senate.

Section 8 entitles every officer and private to a certificate of enrollment from the Adjutant-General for the Guard at the seat of government, which shall exempt him from other military duty and entitle him to other exemptions and advantages, on condition that he takes a prescribed oath of allegiance.

Section 9 provides for the appointment of an Adjutant-General of the Guard from the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the army, with an office at the seat of government, his printing to be done at the Government offices, who shall organize the Guard.

Section 10 provides for a camp of instructions in vet Second Lieutenant; 6. Cadet Thomas C. Bradford to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 7. Cadet Richard M. Hillto be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 8. Cadet Wm. H. Harris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—10. Cadet David H. Bael to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 11. Cadet Stephen C. Lyford jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—20. Cadet Francis H. Parker to be Second Lieutenant. 23. Cadet Henry E. Noves to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 33. Cadet Frank A. Reynolds to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

tenant. tenant.

First Regiment of Cavalry-17. Cadet Joseph C.

Audenried to be Second Lieutenant Company U.

Second Regiment of Cavalry-14. Cadet John B. Edle, jr., to be Second Lieutenant Company D; 34. Cadet Geo. A. Custer to be Second Lieutenant Com-

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen-28. Cadet Le Roy

Regiment of Mounted Riffener—28. Cadet Le Roy 8. Elbert to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 32. Cadet George O. Watta to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment of Artillery—16. Cadet Geo. A. Woodruff to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Artillery—19. Cadet Peter C. Hains to be Second Lieutenant Company G: 21. Cadet Joseph P. Farley to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Third Regiment of Artillery—15. Cadet Lawrence 8. Babbitt to be Second Lieutenant Company M; 25. Cadet Wm. D. Fuller to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—12. Cadet Alonso

Cadet Wm. D. Fuller to be Brevet Second Lieutement.
Fourth Regiment of Artillery-12. Cadet Alonzo
H. Cushing to be Second Lieutenant Company II; 13.
Cadet Charles C. Parsons to be Second Lieutenant
Company G; 22. Cadet Joseph P. Campbell to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.
Fourth Regiment of Infantry-18. Cadet Julius W.
Adams, jr., to be Second Lieutenant Company K; 23.
Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

jury.

Section 12 enacts that each arm of the National Guard have the same uniform, each different from the other arms, plain, neat and economical, and one suit to be furnished at the expense of the United States to each person during his continuance in service.

Section 13 provides for honorable discharge after six years of continuous and faithful service, which shall exempt him from further military duty in time of peace. Provides for exemption during service from serving on juries, and from arrest on civil process while going to or from muster or service.

Section 14 provides for the errollment of 80,000 the first, 80,000 the scond, and 80,000 the third year, from the approval of the net, so that the term of only a third will expire at once; and provides for the enrollment of endidates to supply the place of those wishing to retire at the expiration of six years, their service to commence when the others' term ends. The principle embraced in this bill to be extended to the officers of the National Guard wishing to retire from service at the end of the six years.

A ELL TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION

Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—26. Cadet Justin E. Dinick to be Second Lieutenant Company A; 27. Cadet James P. Droullard to be Second Lieutenant Company D.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—24. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Second Lieutenant Company K; 30. Cadet Engene Caster to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 31. Cadet Samuel P. Ferris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant;

The companies to which these officers are assigned are those to which they succeeded in the natural course of promotion and appointment. They will join them without delay.

By order
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. The Department continues to receive numer-

ous application for cadetship. It may as well be understood that it has none within its gift, and that those at large for this year are filled. SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE. We understand that Mr. Breekinridge is dis-

claced on the Military Committee, and transerred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. THE CLERK'S OFFICE. Mr. Etheridge has announced his intention not to make any changes in his subordinates beyond

can of the six years.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER OBGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Section I provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Section 2 reorganizes [the Adjutant-General's office; provides one adjutant-general, with rank, pay, &c., of brigadier-general; one assistant, with rank, pay, &c., of a colonel of cavalry; and two assistants, with the rank, pay, &c., of iteatenant-colonel of cavalry; four assistants, with the rank, pay, &c., of captains of cavalry; and there shall be added to the Subsistence Department two commissaries with rank of majors of cavalry.

Section 3 provides for additional wagoners.

Section 4 adds to the ordnance department one chief, with the rank, pay, &c., of quartermaster-general; one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and six second-lieutenants. those already made previous to the regular POSITION OF COL. FORNEY. The attempt to elect Mr. Forney Secretary of

the Senate by a coup d'état having failed, his chances for future election have faded. The Senate are not likely, in the face of his vote in the House for Clerk, to reverse by their action so decided an expression. REMOVALS IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

The following clerks in the Pension Bureau have been removed: J. H. Hood, Ala., second class; M. A. Holcomb, Ct., first class; J. H. Penbody, D. C., second class. DEFECTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Long, a Marylander by birth, aide-decamp and son-in-law of Gen. Sumner, at San Francisco, has resigned. The General is unhappy in his son-in-law. Eugene McLean, another of his sons-in-law, also a Marylander, resigned about two weeks ago and joined the rebels. THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. Cameron returned from Fort Monroe to-

RIFLED CANNON EXPERIMENT.

The experiments made this afternoon by the second Rhode Island Battery with James's rifled cannon, near the Washington Menument, were entirely successful, and were witnessed by a large crowd.

INQUEST-INCENDIARY FIRE. This afternoon, while an inquest was going on at the island armory, over the body of the Zouave, shot in front of a house of ill-fame early this morning, several comrades of the deceased. together with a number of soldiers from other regiments, proceeded to the scene of the murder, took possession of the house into which the murderer is supposed to have fled and set it on fire. the flames communicating to the tenement adjoining, and to a third one, both houses of prostitution. All three were consamed. Two engines arrived on the ground, but were not allowed by the soldiers to play upon the burning tenements. A row being likely to ensue between the soldiers

were quicly dispersed. THE BATTERIES AT MATHIAS POINT. The gunboat Yankee arrived this morning from New-York, reports there are no batteries at

and the firemen, a detachment of regular cavalry

was despatched to the scene, and the crowd

MORE OF THE GRAND ADVANCE.

Mathias Point.

lers than five officers, to be composed as far as may be of his enteres in fineal rank, and preferably of officers already retired, their decision to be approved by the President; then said Board to report in what the capacity results; If from long and faithful service, from wounds, or injury roceived in the line of duty, from sickness, or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service, then the officer shall be placed upon the retired list according to the providons cited: If otherwise, he may be retired with his pay proper alone, or with his service rations alone, at the discretion of the President, or he shall be wholly retired from service with one year's pay and allowance, and is this last case his name shall be thenceforward omitted from the army register. Officers sartially retired shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the respective grades and their names continue to be borne upon the army register, and they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war and to trial by general court martial for any breach of said articles. A provise limits the number on the retired list at any one time to seven per cent of the whole number of officers of the army lixed by law.

This was referred to a select committee ap-This morning the 3d Maine and 19th and 28th New-York started for Virginia, by what route is uncertain. The 71st and 38th New-York, and the Rhode Island Regiments will be under marching orders to-night. It is not however, to be inferred that the advance will take place immediately. Its march necessarily depends upon the movements of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Patterson, and may, therefore, be postponed for some days. BRIGADING REGIMENTS.

The regiments are not all brigaded. Col. E. D. Keyes of the 11th Infantry was ordered here to-day to take command of one of them. The New-York 12th are ordered off to-morrow. HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Up to this time there has been no definite arrangements of positions on the different committees. Mr. Colfax has had the tender, it is prements; all dated June 24, 1861. Where the sumed, of the chairmanship of the Committee of

Ways and Means, but it is understood that he does not desire it. It is to be presumed that either Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, or Mr. Washburn of Illinois will be offered the post. Col. Blair, of Missouri, to whom courtesy would assign any position he chose, prefers to be at the head of the Military Committee. This will give great satisfaction to those who are disappointed in the failure to elect him as preciding officer of the House. The selection will give renewed assurance to the country that none but thorough and energetic war measures will emanate from the the Committee of which he is the head.

FLAG FROM CALIFORNIA.

This afternoon, a flag sent by the National Guard of San Francisco to the First Massachusetts regiment, was presented by Col. Ellis of California. Brief addresses were made by Col. Ellis, Col. Cowdin, Senator MacDougal of California, and Senator Wilson and others. In the course of Senator Wilson's remarks he said, that the regiment would probably be sent over before many days to join the operations against the enemy, and this assurance was greeted with uncontrollable enthusiasm. The improvised ceremonies were closed with a stirring and eloquent speech by Lieut.-Col. Wells of the Massachusetts

HOLDING THEIR HORSES. Colonel Mix's Cavalry Regiment is ready and

eager to be called into service, but the Department still postpones the order. SENATOR HALE'S NEW NAVY BILL.

The Navy bill of Mr. Hale provides that during the present insurrection, or any other war in which the United States may be engaged, the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to hire, purchase, or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for the temporary increase of the Navy. And also to commission during such war, with proper rank, such a number of officers of experience and approved capacity in the mercantile marine as the public service may require. The Secretary is also authorized to furnish any vessels that may be hired or bought from the mercantile marine with ordnance stores and munitions of war, in such quantities as may be necessary to render them most efficient.

Mr. Hale also intends to offer a bill for the increase of the corps of United States Marines. This plan, it will be seen, is an adoption for the Navy of the Volunteer system, and will, doubtless, be opposed by martinets and fogics. TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Serious complaints are made against the treatment of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment in its journey from New-York hither. The regiment was brought by way of Harrisburg, in freight cars, which were totally destitute of the simplest conveniences, and so insecure that one private fell from the train and was killed. It is intimated that other Massachusetts troops are to be conveyed in the same way, and urgent remonstrances have as yet had no effect in shanging the determination.

Washington, Saturday, July 6, 1861. Last night one of the New-York Fire Zonaves was areassinated in front of a row of notorious houses of evil reputation, on Main Avenue, near Four-and-a-baif street. No possible c'ue to the perpetrator has yet been discovered, nor have the authorities yet been able o ascertain the name of the murdered Zousve.

This afternoon at 3o'clock several Zonaves and others went to the houses of evil repute above mentioned, and entering them, broke up and destroyed the furniture. drove the inmates forth, set the houses on fire, and by their conduct provented the fire company from guishing the flames. The houses in consequence were entirely consumed with their contents. Great excitement prevailed, and the Provost Marshal's force had to interfere to restore order and quietness. Several arrests The battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment

experimented with rifled cannon on the monumen grounds this afternoon in such a manner as to elicit the warm commendations of all present, including several military engineers. Among the spectators were the President and Gov. Sprague. The range of shot was three to four miles. Two privates of the 1st Michigan Regiment went

on a scouting party yesterday without orders, and returned last evening, reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax, and meeting a few of the Confederate troops, fired upon them, killing one and creating a general stampede among their pickets. Another scenting party of the same regiment met with four Rebel cavelry near Cloud's Mills, and the latter seeing them, fled, although only two in number and on

La Mountain's balloon was brought to Camp Mc-Dowell near Fails Church to-day. Preparations are being made to inflate it.

The 3d Maine Regiment, Col. Howard, arrived here Lieut. Barriger's artillery are encamped at the north

end of Washington street. The dress parade and the review of troops in this brigade to-day indicated remarkable improvement in the soldiers. Six regiments of infantry with Capt. Rickett's artillery and Capt. Lowe's cavalry turned out. All is quit at the camps.

Thomas Curry is the name of the New-York Fireman Zonave found dead in front of a row of low houses of prostitution in Washington to-day. Captain Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, is now

acting as Chief of the Staff to General Tyler's Following is the substance of the army orders just

The State of Illinois and the States and Territories

west of the Mississippi River, and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico, will in future constitute a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under the command of Major-General Fremont of the United States Army, headquarters at St. Louis. It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the

War Department that First Lieutenant John Thomas Goode, of the 4th Artillery, entertains, and has expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army. No Volunteer will be discharged upon a surgeon's

certificate of disability, until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Director, and shall have been approved and countersigned by him. Capt. John McNab of the 10th Infantry, having,

white in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs that his name be stricken from the roll of the army.

The President also directs that the name of Assistant-

Surgeon Lafayette Guild of the Medical Staff be number of arms were also found.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The chaplains of the New-York Volunteer regiments mustered into service for two years, will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to the chaplains of

FROM PATTERSON'S COLUMN

HIS ARMY IN MARTINSBURGH.

THE REBELS PLUNDER AND RUN

BEHAVIOR OF OUR MEN IN BATTLE

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

the three years regiments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861. A Marylander who left Martinsburg on the evening of July 4, and who was with Gen. Patterson's advance, states that our troops are in quiet possession of the town. Few persons are to be seen in the streets, the stores are all closed, and the people appear to have been plundered by the Rebel army of all that it could lay hands upon.

Our informant witnessed the battle between Jackson's corps and our advance, and says that the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania regiments, which alone of the volunteers were engaged, behaved finely, and that our batteries did excellent execution. He reports three of our men killed and twelve wounded-some severely. Twenty of the enemy were killed.

There is no force at Bunker Hill, but Jackson's column has fallen back to join the main army of Jackson, which is posted at Winchester. Our informant says that these facts are according to the latest advices received by General Patterson.

There are no Rebel batteries at Mataias Point, according to the latest advices received by the Navy Department. A Little Bethel affair is said to have occurred

at Fairfax, among the Rebels, a day or two since. A regiment of infantry exchanged fire with half a regiment of cavalry, each mistaking the other for the Federal force. Eight were killed, and several wounded. A resident at Harper's Ferry, during the Rebel

occupation, says that, except the Mississipplans, all the soldiers treated the inhabitants very badly, injuring persons and property. He adds that the numbers of the Rebel forces have been persistently and purposely exaggerated.

## LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Governor Jackson Still On the Run.

He Wants the Legislature to Fellow Him.

WANTS A SECESSION ORDINANCE PASSED.

JACK MONTGOWERY PROBABLY AFTER HIM.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 6, 1861.
We are under obligations to The Fort Scott Demo crat for the following items regarding the movements in Missouri. Under date of June 28, he says: "Gov. Jackson's Secretary has called a session of the Missonri Legislature to meet at Sarcoxie, 70 miles south-east of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of

The Rebels in Western Missouri were concentrating at that point.

Fugitives from Jasper County are bourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that It was reported that Dr. Wilson, Dr. Selman, and

other leading Union men had been hung. In some cases, the escaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by the Secessionists.

Montgomery, with 400 men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th ult., but his object has not yet transpired.

> ALARM IN ARKANSAS. Sr. Louis, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

A dispatch dated Little Rock, Ark., 3d inst. to The Memphis Appeal says that the Military Board have issued a proclamation calling for 10,000 men to repel invasion by the Federal troops through Missouri. Each company is to arm itself with the usual weapons of the country, furnish its own tents and camp equipage. which will be paid for by the State. Regiments are ordered to organize for immediate service. Gen. Lyon with upward of 2,000 troops left Boone-

ville on the morning of the 3d inst. for the South-West.

FROM CAIRO.

Carno, Ill., Saturday, July 6, 1861. The Government has decided to secept all the artillery companies in this brigade for three years or the war, as they prefer.

The Government boat W. H. B., with Gen. Prenties aboard, made an excursion down the river as far as Norfolk this afternoon. The result of the expedition has not yet trapspired.

FROM QUINCY, ILL.

Quincy, Ill., Friday, July 5, 1861. Sowerd, the man who assasinated Capt. Howell, at Canton, Mo., on the 4th inst., was arrested the same day by the German Home Guard, who were persuaded by Senator Green to give him in charge of a constable. to be taken to the jail at Monticello, Green's intention being, it is said, to release him. After the troops had left town, they were met on the way by a Union Company from La Grange County, who had learned of Green's intentions. The prisoner was taken by them from the constable, and returned to Canton. Green fled, and, although hotly pursued, escaped by leaving his horse and running into the woods.

Two more companies of Col. Palmer's regiment started for Canton last night. A party of about twentroops, under command of Ex-Governor Wood of this State, who were in pursuit of Green, returned to Canton yesterday, having captured him about twenty miles on the road to Monticello. He was placed for eafe-keeping in the college building, which Colonel Palmer is using as a barracks for the present.

FROM BALTIMORE.

FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSER. LETTERS AND TRAVEL FOR THE SOUTH,

5,000 Federal Troops on Santa Rosa

GREAT STORIES FROM RICHMOND.

RUNNING THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE.

SEIZURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 6, 1861. Notwithstanding the stoppage of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the American Letter Express Com-pany continue to receive and forward mail matter via Clarksville, regularly, and travel continues North and South by the same route. Unreliable rumors are preva-lent, of apprehended dangers from the Tennesseans in reference to the stoppage of the first named road.

Jackson's force was 4,500, whereof six were killed,

The Mobile Advertiser of the 2d inst. says that 5,000 Federal troops are on Santa Rosa Island.

on Saturday, putting to sea. She has a crow of sixtyfive men and twenty marines. The following items are gathered from the Southern

Passa l'Outre. A United States steamer left the New-Orleans bar on

the 1st inst.

see, says that the measles and small-pox are prevalent among the soldiers; that every unin carries from twenty to thirty sick into Nashville, and that there is seldom a train without a corpse or two on board. An eye-witness informs us that on the Fourth, see 11

at Richmond, Tenn., ostensibly to await the up train The train was subsequently ordered to Camp Trous dale, where a file of soldiers under Major Howard surrounded it with loaded arms, putting three or four of the men on the locomotive, and three into each peacenger car, and instructing them to shoot the engineer or

tenin was met, and both trains, together with a freight train, were sent back to Nashville.

> ING SHIRMISHES. FORTRESS MOSROE, July 5, ?

Via Baltimone, July 6, 1861. Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas, Prot. Bartlett of West Point, and Mr. Cobb, confiden-

tial clerk of Mr. Cameron, are also of the party.

A grand review was held at Newport News in honor

Beside a short respite from his duties at Washington, the visit of Secretary Cameron relates to the actual requirements of Fortress Mouroe in men and material means for offensive operations. It is safe to say that neither will be longer withheld from Gen. Butler, and hat the visit of the Secretary will be productive of the

Gen. Butler, Secretary Cameron and party will pay their respects to Com. Stringham before their departure for Washington this evening.

Creek. Col. Baker it was supposed would be made a Brig General.

Brig.-Gen. Pierce commands the Massachusette regi-

There is to be a celebration at the Zonave Camp to

connoissance up James Liver this morning. About half-past eight o'clock, 5 miles from Newport News, she discovered a rebel force of about 700 on the shore. She immediately opened a brisk fire upon them,

The chrowions flag of truce is down again from Nor-The British Consul at Norfolk, a noted Secessionist,

About 5 o'clock this morning twenty-five of Hawkins's Zouaves encountered a Rebel force, supposed to number about one hundred and fifty, including twentyfive cavalry and one field-piece, seven miles from Newport News. It is reported that three of the rebels were shot and also six of Hawkins's Zonaves. The latter sent for reenforcements and five companies were ten to sustain them.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, July 6, 1861. Major-Gen. McCall has issued an order that each of the fifteen regiments of the reserve corps of Pannsylvania Volunteers be raised to the minimum army standard—1,046, officers and men. A force of nearly 4,000 men will thus be added to this already large, effective corps.

SECESSION PRISONERS IN OHIO.

Lieut. McGowan arrived at Columbus yesterday with 23 Secessionists of the Kanawha Valley, taken by Col. Norton's command, as hostages for Union men carried off by Rebel cavalry. They were taken to

-The British Government is having cannon made of puddled steel, consolidated by being beaten under a steam-hammer. They weigh 4½ taus, and although en-

Fig. 12. Apr. 1. App. BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 6, 1861.
Four kegs and two boxes filled with powder were found secreted in the Western Police Station. A small

stricken from the roll for refusing to renew his outh of Small Pox and Measles in Tennessee.

REBEL SOLDIERS DYING RAPIDLY.

A special dispatch to The Nachville Union of the 5th inst., from Richmond, reports General Patterson's loss in the skirmish with Col. Jackson at eighty. and twenty wounded.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 3d just, says that the Confederate ship of war Sumter ran the blockade

papers of the 4th instant: The enemy has seized the telegraph instruments at

A collision occurred on the 1st inst. on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, by which two soldiers were billed and twenty-five badly wounded. Reliable information from camp Trousdale, Tennes

o'clock a. m. down train from Louisville was stopped

anybody else who opposed them. Further on at Fountain Read, Tennesse, the up

PROM FORTRESS MONROE. COL DURY EN MADE A GENERAL-RECONNOITER-

with their wives and daughters, arrived here this morning via Daldinore, and have spent the day at Old Point and Newport News. Two daughters of Secretary Chase, Col. Van Rensselaer, aid to General Scott,

of the visitors; also one at the Fortress, and another at Camp Hamilton.

happiest result.

Col. Baker's regiment arrived from Baltimore this merning and have encamped this side of Hampton

Col. Duryee was yesterday promoted to rank a Brigadier-General to command at Camp Hamilton.

ments in Hampton Village. Geo. Butler yesterday made a stirring speech to our coops at Camp Hamilton.

The gun-boat Monticello yesterday fired at one of ur small boats, a short distance above Newport News, but fortunately no one was injured. She made a re-

and eight companies were sent by land to sustain her. There was a land reconnoiseance from Newport News vesterday, and some shots exchanged with the rebel

folk, accompanied by a tag carrying the British flaz. is on board of her, and persists in his effort to visit Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 6, 1861. Gen. Paul Anderson died yesterday afternoon, aged

Camp Chase.